

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

### I.—ALARM CALL OF LANGOORS

I see Mr. Champion, in vol. xxxiii, No. 2, p. 424, mentions langoors as being in his experience reliable in indicating presence of tiger and panther, and 'R.B.' in vol. xxxii, No. 4, mentions that in his experience they are not to be relied on to give their alarm call for carnivora only. I can add a further note on to this in my own experience.

They let me down most annoyingly once by not calling at all when a fine wounded panther must have (as shown by the blood tracks we found too late) passed right underneath a whole troop of them.

W. M. LOGAN-HOME,

JAMRUD, N.W.F.P.,

Major, I.A.

April 26, 1929.

### II.—FOOD OF THE SLOW LORIS (*NYCTICEBUS COUCANG*)

I have had a Slow Loris (*Nycticebus coucang*) for a year and a few notes on it may be of interest. Though it usually sleeps rolled in a ball, in the middle of the hot weather, it stretches itself out along a branch, with arms and legs extended and hanging down. I have never seen it spring at its food, the final jerk to seize an insect may be likened to a spring, but it never leaves go of a branch entirely. It ate almost any insect, biting their heads off first almost invariably. One evening, I caught a bat, a *Scotophilus*, I think, and put it into the cage. This was quickly caught and partly eaten—again starting at the head. Otherwise the food given has been almost entirely plantains and a few other fruits and rice. I have only seen it drinking once. A very usual method of eating is to clasp a branch with the legs and hang head downwards and hold the food in the hands. He will feed for ten minutes at a stretch in this position, the head being turned back over the body a full 180° to face exactly backwards.\*

TOUNGOO, BURMA,

J. M. D. MACKENZIE.

May 11, 1929.

[A Slow Loris which we kept in captivity lived on practically the same diet—insects (grasshoppers) and fruit. He was however a great tea drinker and immensely enjoyed a saucer of tea we gave him every evening.—EDS.]

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\* See also Misc. Note No. XXVII. on p. 1000.